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the seventh and doubtless the definitive German edition. For those who have not been able to keep in touch with the rapid succession of German editions, it may be interesting to note that both in form and matter the new edition holds closely to the first. As compared with the second English edition, the present shows only two additions to the table of contents; and one of these merely emphasizes a division of the text already in existence. Thus those familiar with the earlier editions will find the relation between chapters, paragraphs and their subdivisions unchanged. Moreover, in the glossary of technical terms there is no change save that occasioned by the changes in German orthography and the substitution of *K* for the initial *C* in the words "Komplikation" and "Kontrast."

The most conspicuous change in plan between the second and the third English editions is the introduction of some twenty odd figures and diagrams. They must be distinctly helpful to the student. As one might expect, they are wonderfully simple and effective. To the present reviewer at least they seem to lose something of their force by retaining the German words that occur within the figure. The translation below seems hardly to balance the possibility of initial discouragement by the unfamiliar designations.

In the text itself, in spite of the general similarity of arrangement and terminology, there are many minor changes and some marked ones. Most of these changes are simple revisions of the English phrase, or changes occasioned by some modification of the German phrase. Many of them consist of additional matter relating to the new cuts and figures. Some few of them, as for example the modification of the statement of the correlation between feeling and pulse (pp. 96-97), are concessions to criticism or indicate minor changes of attitude on the part of the author. Such changes, however, are rare.

English-speaking students are fortunate in possessing such a scholarly translation of the great psychologist's answer to the average student's needs.

RAYMOND DODGE

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#### SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

##### THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY. NEW YORK SECTION

The first regular meeting of the session of 1907-08 was held at the Chemists' Club, 108 West 55th Street, on October 11.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer read an obituary of the late Durand Woodman, who has always taken an active interest in the work of the section. He was secretary and treasurer for several years and was a member of the executive committee when he died.

Mr. C. B. Zabriskie was elected to succeed Dr. Woodman on the executive committee.

The following papers were read:

*Report on Toronto Meeting*: M. T. BOGERT.

*Some Transmutations of the Past Century*: CHAS. BASKERVILLE.

*Ignition Temperature of Gaseous Mixtures* (Second Paper): K. G. FALK.

*Discussion of Dr. Falk's Results with Reference to their Bearing upon Gas Engine Problems*: C. E. LUCKE.

C. M. JOYCE,  
Secretary.

##### THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

At the stated meeting held on October 18, the following paper was read:

*The Growth of the Albino Rat as compared with the Growth of Man* (with lantern illustrations): Professor HENRY H. DONALDSON.

#### SPECIAL ARTICLES

##### HEREDITY OF EYE-COLOR IN MAN

It has been known that eye-color in man is inherited as an alternative character. Alternative inheritance is usually associated with Mendelism. Is human eye-color inherited in Mendelian fashion? The importance of knowing whether it is depends on the fact that, if Mendelian, the result of any combination of eye-colors of the parents upon the eye-color of the offspring can be, within certain limits, predicted.

The data on which this study has been made were collected with the assistance of school